

Attempt Fails to Block Tomorrow's Italian Rally

Italian Underground Calls
On People to Rise
See Page 3

Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM



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SICILY SPLIT BY CAPTURE OF PALERMO; SOVIETS NEAR OREL, GAIN AT BELGOROD

A Record Of Deceit

An Editorial

THE mentality of the Dubinsky-Rose-Counts clique that controls the state leadership of the American Labor Party, its contempt for principle and for elementary democracy, has been thoroughly revealed in the course of its desperate fight to maintain a stranglehold over the ALP.

We note here just a few choice items from the sordid record which it is establishing during the current primary campaign.

1. Two days ago, the state ALP office released a story of a meeting attended, according to their claim, by 200 trade union leaders, representing 102 local CIO unions with a combined membership of 200,000, which had "pledged support" to the Dubinsky slate.

The actual facts, by first hand account, are that just five local unions, with a total membership of 23,000, pledged support to Dubinsky at that meeting. Other union leaders present were critical of certain aspects of the program presented, which they called anti-CIO, and of the unauthorized use of their names by state ALP leaders.

2. Three days ago, it was publicly revealed that Mayor LaGuardia's name had been placed in nomination for county committee by the Dubinsky crowd without his knowledge or authorization. After nominating him in this fashion, they then proceeded to make political capital of the fact that the Mayor was running on their slate. As Congressman Marcantonio has said, "The Mayor slapped them down."

3. A couple of weeks ago, they made a dirty attempt to split and destroy the powerful New York CIO Council, which has been blazing the trail for American labor in the organization of trade union political activity on behalf of the President's victory program.

They deliberately attached without permission the names of CIO leaders to a red-baiting statement attacking the Council, a statement which most of these leaders have since denied signing.

4. Members of unions controlled by the Dubinsky-Rose clique who signed nominating petitions for progressive ALP candidates for the primary contests are being threatened with loss of jobs unless they sign affidavits stating that their signatures were forged.

5. They have deliberately quoted out of context and distorted a statement in a report of Simon W. Gerson, state legislative director of the Communist Party, in order to falsify the position of the Communist Party regarding the primaries.

Their political agitation regarding campaign issues is, of course, just as shameless and unscrupulous.

They shout that the issue in the primaries is "Communist control." Yet they know full well that in Queens, where the ALP leadership has been associated with the state ALP leadership, but where it has refused to copy their disruptive attacks against those they choose to call Communists, there is complete unity. This alone is evidence enough to prove that the so-called "Communists" are not interested in control.

They also know only too well that those whom they call "Communists" have time and again appealed for unity behind the President's victory program. They spurned these appeals allegedly on the grounds of differences in the interpretation of history. Actually, they spurned them because the controlling elements in the state ALP are sympathetic to Lewis and do not support the victory program.

They belatedly and for campaign purposes proclaim their devotion to a set of principles which they know the great mass of ALP-enrolled voters favors. But their newspapers, their chief leaders and many of their henchmen conduct bitter warfare against those very principles.

Such is the record of duplicity of the state leaders of the ALP. Some, like Dubinsky and Luigi Antonini, have perfected these odious practices through long years of usage in their own trade unions. They would foist them upon the entire labor movement.

It would be a calamity for the American Labor Party and a serious blow to the people of the nation and of the state, if they should succeed in retaining their hold on the ALP.



SIDNEY HILLMAN

CIO Launches Political Drive In Midwest

By Frank Ryhlick

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, July 23.—Within clear view of the Chicago Tribune Tower, leaders of more than 2,000 mid-western workers met here at the call of the CIO Political Action Committee today and voiced their determination to defeat the enemies of the war effort on the home front.

The snowballing support for the CIO campaign was demonstrated by the unexpectedly large number of union representatives at the conference, held in the Hotel Sherman.

"I had expected about 100 delegates, but there are at least 250," reported Sidney Hillman, chairman of the CIO committee and president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union.

Talking with newsmen at the close of the morning session, Hillman said he was convinced that labor in the 11 midwestern states represented at the conference was becoming aroused to the necessity of political organization.

The conference, held in executive session, produced "splendid and encouraging reports" Hillman added. He cited the fact that a change of two per cent in the number of votes cast in Illinois last year would have changed the results of the elections in the state.

REGISTER VOTERS

"This means that we must make a greater effort at registering our members and getting them to vote," said Hillman.

A delegate from Indiana reported

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Fascist Cop Back On His Old Beat

By Harry Raymond

Patrolman James L. Drew, charged with consorting with Nazi agents and distributing pro-Hitler anti-Semitic literature, was back on the job yesterday in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn as a radio car patrolman.

But protests continued to pour in to Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine condemning the action last week of Deputy Police Commissioner Michael A. Lyons or returning the cop to duty following a departmental trial.

Bernknopf pointed out that at the Police Department trial Drew was shown to have used his home as a "distributing" center for anti-Semitic literature and that he consorted with convicted lawbreakers and seditionists, such as Joe McWilliams, Ralph Townsend, Charles Hudson and others.

CRIMINAL ACT

The Bernknopf letter to the Police Commissioner concluded: "In time of war, anyone causing disunity within the country is committing a criminal act. Patrolman

(Continued on Page 6)

Italian Meeting to Hear Marcantonio

The efforts of Luigi Antonini, the World Telegram and the Hearst press to break up the rapidly growing unity of the Italian people back of the war failed with a resounding thud, yesterday's developments revealed.

All Italian American speakers invited to the Cooper Union rally Sunday, which will demonstrate Italian-American support of the Allied invasion of Sicily, have reaffirmed their intention of speaking at the meeting and supporting its aims, despite the unwarranted attacks made against the meeting and the sponsoring committee by irresponsible elements in the Italian-American community, it was announced yesterday by Michele Sala, member of the Sponsoring Committee.

Congressman Vito Marcantonio will speak at the Cooper Union Italian Rally Sunday afternoon, his office disclosed yesterday.

ANSWER ANTONINI

Mr. Sala, speaking for the Sponsoring Committee, declared:

"Mr. Luigi Antonini and his cohorts have tried to question the legitimacy of our committee and the Cooper Union rally. But since when is Mr. Antonini supreme arbiter of what is legitimate or not in the Italian communities and organizations in America? Who has given him the power to grant or deny to the Italian-Americans the right to express their solidarity with the Italian people in their struggles for liberation and their united support of the Allied invasion of Sicily?"

Mr. Sala also announced that the sponsoring committee met to make final preparations for the Sunday meeting at Cooper Union, 3:30 P.M., and to welcome the support of additional organizations and individuals to the meeting.

LIST OF SPEAKERS

Speakers for the Cooper Union meeting are: Frank Bellanca, airplane manufacturer and engineer; Nino Capraro; Dr. Charles Fama, former member of the Board of Education, and chairman of the Medical Board New York City Retirement System; Richard Maza, chairman of the Sponsoring Committee and manager of Local 76-B of the Furniture Workers Union; Giuseppe Berti, Italian journalist; Pietro Allegro, leading Sicilian anti-fascist; Giovanni Lago, organizer of Local 176 of the Almagamated Clothing Workers Union; Michele Sala, business manager of L'Unità del Popolo, and others.

Mr. Nino Capraro, manager of the Clothing Contractors Ass'n of New Jersey and Executive Secretary of the Greater New York Clothing Contractors Ass'n with offices at 100 Fifth Avenue, will be chairman of the Cooper Union rally.

Members of the Sponsoring Committee are: Richard Maza, chairman; Ubaldo Cazzoli, chairman of the Victory Committee; Hotel and Restaurant Workers, AFL; S. Ozzi chairman of the Needle Trade Victory Committee, AFL; Nino Capraro; Michele Sala; Clelia Ven-

(Continued on Page 5)

MOSCOW. July 23 (UPI).—The film "Mission to Moscow," which thus far has been shown only twice to small private audiences is now being supplied with Russian subtitles for distribution in Russia, Soviet cinema circles said today.

Work is proceeding rapidly and satisfactorily and the film will be shown throughout the country soon, informants said.

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Some Questions for Lyons

By Sender Garlin

Eugene Lyons, whose book "The Red Decade" has become the manual of arms for the followers of the fascist demagogue, Gerald L. K. Smith, emits a pitiful wail in the current issue of the New Leader, organ of the Social-Democrats.

The anti-Soviet propagandist is the official designer of the Dubinsky-Rose clique in control of the American Labor Party for delegate to the ALP Judicial Convention as well as for member of the ALP county committee.

He complains that "for a number of days now I have figured as Number One Villain in the Daily Worker," and quotes from a letter he sent to the Friends of Democracy, in which he revealed his alleged discomfiture at the fact that the fascist Smith found "The Red Decade" such a useful instru-

ment in his propaganda campaign on behalf of American fascism.

CAN LYONS ANSWER THESE?

Lyons protests that he is not responsible for the fact that Gauleiter Smith is selling his books at his meetings and through extensive circularization campaigns.

Here are a number of relevant questions which Lyons might answer, if he can:

1.—Is it not a fact that the Axis short-wave "reviewed" Lyons' book exuberantly shortly after its appearance and praised it as an effective weapon in the "anti-Komintern" campaign?

2.—Is it not reasonable to believe that Gerald L. K. Smith evidently finds that "The Red Decade" deserves the glowing recommendation it got from the Axis radio?

If the leader of the America First

Also Smashing On at Donets, Kuban Fronts

LONDON, July 23 (UP).—Soviet shock troops made gains of 2% to 3% miles in the Orel salient today against desperate German resistance and in a new and powerful drive to take Belgorod, 170 miles to the south, they thrust forward from 3% to 5 miles, a Soviet special communiqué said tonight.

The special communiqué confirmed German reports that the Red Army is on the offensive on the Kuban front and if German reports of a big Red Army attack south of Leningrad are true, the Red Army is driving in six flaming battle areas over a 1,150 mile line.

Moscow dispatches said that the Red Army was within five miles of Orel at points on the northeast and east and that north of Belgorod they had wiped out nearly all the gains the Germans made in their abortive July 5 offensive.

German started tonight an extensive radio campaign apparently intended to prepare its people for the loss of Orel. Broadcast after broadcast heard here emphasized the power of the Soviet drive and the alleged numerical superiority of the Red Army.

"Even if the Soviets captured Orel it would be only a major local success," radio Berlin said.

SOVIETS GAIN IN DONETZ

The Soviet special communiqué said that the Red Army had improved its positions on the Donets and Mius fronts in continued attacks on the enemy-held side of the rivers at opposite ends of the Donets Basin.

Tensely announcing that the Red Army had opened new attacks against the Axis bridgehead between Novorossisk and the Kuban river, the special communiqué noted:

"Southwest of Krasnodar our troops as the result of attacks of local importance improved their positions."

In Friday's fighting around Orel the Red Army disabled or destroyed 92 German tanks and shot down 112 enemy planes, the Soviet special communiqué said.

Only two avenues of escape remained to the Germans in the Orel salient—two narrow highways extending southwestward from the city.

With every hour the German resistance became more desperate and the enemy high command threw into the lines every man it could muster, including Alpine light infantry and military police, Moscow dispatches said.

DAY AND NIGHT ATTACKS

A broadcast by Berlin admitted breakthroughs at numerous places between Leningrad and the Kuban and though it was claimed that these breaks had been "sealed," the broadcast added that at Orel the Germans were "withdrawing to new positions."

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The Red Army is attacking night

(Continued on Page 6)

Thousands of Italians Surrender to Yanks

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, July 23 (UP).—Armored American spearheads, splitting Sicily in two with a drive of 50 miles in 48 hours, have captured the capital of Palermo and thus ended organized resistance on four-fifths of the island, Allied dispatches said tonight.

Rolling up from the southeast and south, the Americans appeared in Palermo so abruptly Wednesday that the well-equipped Italian garrison gave up without firing a shot, official reports said. Formal occupation was delayed until 10 A.M. Thursday when regular U.S. army units arrived and reinforced the light-traveling mobile vanguard.

With the fall of Palermo, a city of 434,000 population and two fine harbors which in peace time handled 6,000,000 tons of shipping a year, the entire 2,000-square-mile peninsula was cordoned off. The capture of such ports as Marsala and Trapani—already reported evacuated—was only a matter of hours and may already have been accomplished.

Tens of thousands of additional prisoners have been taken, most of them Italians. Booty piled up in large amounts, the Americans having counted over more than 100,000 rounds of ammunition alone.

It was declared an open city which would have spared it of all military importance and spared it from Allied attack—but the fascists would not agree.

MILITARY CENTER

President Roosevelt said today the bombing of Rome not only meant saving lives of Allied soldiers, but that it had to be done because the Axis deliberately made the Italian capital an important military center in defiance of repeated pleas that it be declared an open city.

He strongly reiterated that Fascists and German leaders should cease using for military purposes a city which he is venerated all over the world.

He told a press conference he and other Allied leaders made every effort during the past year to have Rome declared an open city—which would have spared it of all military importance and spared it from Allied attack—but the fascists would not agree.

ITALIAN UNDERGROUND

Italian and German insistence on making the Eternal City a military center made it necessary for the Allies to bomb it to save the lives of American and British soldiers fighting in Sicily. Mr. Roosevelt said.

He declined to comment directly on a statement by Pope Pius XII lamenting the bombing, saying he had received no communication whatever from the Vatican. The Pope's statement was contained in a letter to the vicar general of Rome.

Demonstrations Break Out in Sofia

(By United Press)

Mass demonstrations against the Bulgarian government have occurred in the streets of Sofia during the past few days and regular army troops were called out to disperse the dissidents, the British radio reported Friday in a broadcast recorded in New York by the United Press.

According to London, the demonstrations followed Gestapo raids throughout the capital against suspected violators of food regulations. Many of those protesting were said to have been arrested.

Delayed dispatches from the United Press in Istanbul quoted reports reaching there that 40 deputies of the Bulgarian Parliament made anti-government speeches against unlimited cooperation with the Axis but that after bitter debate on Wednesday voted a record budget of \$70,000,000.

HEADLINE HIGHLIGHTS . . .

HEARST RUSHES RESERVES

To Hitler

ITALIAN UNDERGROUND

Calls on People to Rise

OFFICE UNION PETES

Soviet Students

NEW LEWIS PACT

Play Some Old Game

SPORTS FEATURES

Around Mt. Etna By a Veteran Commander

GENERAL PATTON'S left column, with an ease reminiscent of the Louisiana maneuvers, have rolled to the outskirts of Marsala (they are probably in that town now) and have occupied Palermo. Two entire Italian divisions have surrendered in corps. It is quite clear that in the western part of Sicily enemy resistance was practically nil.

Patton's right columns are moving on Nicosia which is the last central communication point the enemy has. It will probably be captured very soon.

Thus the remaining resistance centers around Mt. Etna as a sort of redoubt.

The following maneuver by Montgomery seems indicated: he will most probably continue pinning down the Axis forces south of Catania and will send a column



of Canadians with some of his own crack troops around Mt. Etna (broken arrow on the map) to cut the line between Messina and Catania, or to capture Messina itself. This would save him the difficult task of fighting through to Catania and of forcing a passage through the very narrow defile between Mt. Etna and the sea. Such a maneuver would be reminiscent somewhat of his flanking maneuver at the Mareth Line in Tunisia.

The situation in Sicily is such that it would be quite possible to begin the next stage of the assault on Europe without waiting for the outcome on the island.

The British Navy calmly steamed up to Crotone in southern Italy and blasted the coastal railroad. This was a corollary to the blasting of the Littorio yards in Rome and was designed to complete the isolation of southern Italy from the northern part.

Just a few words about the talk of declaring Rome an "open city." What does it mean? It means that the Littorio railroad yards would have had to be closed to traffic because they are the crux of Rome's military value. Thus Mussolini would have been expected simply to cut Italy in half by severing the main communication line. Declaring Rome "open" would be tantamount to declaring all Italy "open."

THE capture of the northern bastion of the Orel fortified area at Bolkhov is extremely important. Bolkhov was holding up the advance of the Red Army column which is five miles from the vital Bryansk-Orel railroad. Now the outer fortifications of Orel have been smashed (at Misensk and Bolkhov) and the way is clear to the inner fortifications.

In the southern sector the Germans are resisting fiercely because here they are defending the corridor of escape (or reinforcement) that is left to them. However, the Soviet troops are making steady progress.

On the southern flank of the front Soviet attacks on the Donets and Miuss have not yet become a general offensive. For the present they pursue two objectives: pin down German reserves and prevent them from being shifted to Orel, and prepare good bridgeheads for a possible future offensive in the direction of the great bend of the Dnieper.

It is noteworthy that in the last ten days the Germans have lost at Orel more than 1,000 tanks, more than 1,500 guns, 900 planes, 50,000 killed and 6,000 prisoners (this does not include their losses at Belgorod and Kuruk since they started their catastrophic offensive on July 5). This IS war, my friends.

The war in the Pacific was featured by an American bombing raid against Surabaya, Java. This is probably the longest bombing raid in the war—2,400 miles round trip. This raid comes as a sort of "twist" to our raid on Paramushiro, at the other end of the Pacific arc.

U.S. Tanks at Munda Gates, Bombers Batter Key Points

A L L I E D HEADQUARTERS, Australia, July 24, Saturday (UP)—Supported Australian forces, besieging Koniambo, on New Guinea, and the American soldiers and marines advancing on Munda and bombed three Japanese warships in Bougainville straits.

U. S. SHIPS SHELL KISKA AGAIN WASHINGTON, July 23 (UP)—Heavy units of the U. S. fleet, probably battleships or large cruisers, have shelled Japanese positions on Kiska in a bombardment which may be the prelude to an American invasion of the enemy's last foothold in the Aleutians. It was disclosed today.

A navy communiqué said the attack by "U. S. heavy and light surface units" occurred Thursday afternoon and although the enemy returned the fire, none of the U. S. ships was damaged.

U. S. Navy heavy Liberator bombers, climaxing a spectacular 1,200 mile flight, swooped down on a surprised enemy at Soerabaja, largest Japanese naval base between Singapore and Rabaul, blasting a big oil refinery, warehouses, and railway and dock facilities for an hour and ten minutes early Thursday.

While other Allied air units lashed the enemy over Selaru Island, in the Taninbar group, and over the Celebes, large formations of heavy and medium American bombers

supported Australian forces, besieging Koniambo, on New Guinea, and the American soldiers and marines advancing on Munda and bombed three Japanese warships in Bougainville straits.

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It was the first time the navy mentioned that heavy units of the fleet had participated in shelling of the fog-enveloped North Pacific Isle, which had been attacked six times within a month by light units, believed light cruisers and destroyers. On some of those occasions, the enemy did not return fire.

Hearst Rushes Reserves to Hitler

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

William Randolph Hearst—the snake that walks like a man—bared his fangs yesterday against our Soviet ally, using the occasion of the "Free Germany" declaration of the day before.

In a long editorial news article datelined Washington, Hearst's correspondent charged that the "Free Germany" movement was a bid to turn Germany Communist, and a move for a separate peace by the U.S.S.R.

Hearst's brass-check artist then went on to allege that the U.S.S.R. was planning to dominate both Europe and Asia.

Although the article cited no Washington authority whatsoever, it was written to give the impression that "authoritative quarters" were the basis of the correspondent's information.

The only sane reference in the entire piece was to a speculation that the U.S.S.R. was endeavoring through the "Free Germany" committee to undermine the German army and defeat Hitler from within.

ANTI-SOVIET SCHEME

This latest assault on the U.S.S.R. is obviously part of a big anti-Soviet campaign which the Hearst press has gotten under way. The day before, an editorial

attacked the Soviet Union for its opposition to the so-called eastern European confederation under the auspices of the Polish government-in-exile.

An article in the Soviet periodical War and the Working Class had expressed opposition to this plan on the grounds that it was directed against the U.S.S.R., and was intended to isolate the U.S.S.R. from its natural and proper influence in shaping post-war Europe.

Hearst took up the cudgels for the Polish government-confederation scheme, broadly declared that such a scheme was a good idea and it wouldn't hurt to get Germany into it against Soviet Russia.

Well, what does all this amount to?

The "Free Germany" committee is trying to win the war quickly by arousing an overthrow of the Hitler vengeance of the common people of Europe?

Secondly, the "Free Germany" manifesto says nothing about a Soviet Germany. It specifically indicates a return to democracy in which all property rights, all religious rights of the people will be respected.

Is there anything specifically Soviet in that? Isn't

this a program on which all the United Nations can really unite? Or is Hearst actually afraid of the unity of the Allies, and is trying to do his miserable bit to split them?

REACTIONARY SCHEME

The eastern European federation is a scheme of Polish reactionaries to isolate the U.S.S.R. from Europe. Every responsible government spokesman agrees that Russia must participate together with us in reconstructing Europe. Even Adolph Hitler, Jr., denied recently that he was planning any "cordon sanitaire" against Russia.

But Hearst persists. Since Poland is not, and cannot possibly be strong enough to enforce such a "cordon sanitaire," Hearst obviously implies that Germany will. That could only be an imperialist Germany.

So Hearst would have us back where this war began—a German attack on the U.S.S.R. This is the logic of his argument. It reveals him as more interested in perpetuating an imperialist Germany—a menace to the United States—than really defeating Hitler.

This is not new for Hearst. But it is time that our government for its own sake did something to strange this viper.

Bomber Mascot



Here's "Jinx," mascot of a heavy bomber crew training at the U. S. Air Force base near Dalhart, Texas, posing in the overshoe of a bomber pilot. She's been on many high altitude flights.

Hungarian Peasants Told: Give Up Crop

ISTANBUL, July 22 (ICN)—The Hungarian authorities are preparing a new campaign to deprive the peasants of all their surplus in order to deliver grain to Germany.

The Minister of Supplies has called on the Hungarian peasant, including the peasantry, to "deprive themselves of necessities and meekly reconcile themselves to privations."

Nevertheless, the Chairman of the Hungarian Agricultural Chamber, Hedervary, himself expressed doubt at the last session of the Chamber as to the ability of the Government to obtain agricultural produce on the "scale provided by the new system."

The Hungarian villages are the daily scene of mass roundups and numerous arrests, because the Hungarian peasants, who do not fail our fighting forces," A. R. Mosher, president of the Canadian Congress of Labor (CIO and national unions) declared.

On a month later on March 3rd the Zagreb fascist paper, Novi Hrvatska, reported: "The best detachments of Mihalovich have placed themselves at the disposal of the Croat State power." (That is, the Axis puppet government of the Croatian Quisling, Anton Pavelich.)

All these facts offer sufficient grounds to speak of a number of officers close to General Mihalovich directly collaborating with the German-Italian occupationists, along with whom Chetnik detachments are conducting a struggle against the People's Liberation Army.

This offers sufficient grounds to raise the question of the role in this shameful collaboration of Gen-

eral Mihalovich who has lost the trust of the Yugoslav people and to an ever greater degree is also losing the confidence of the Chetniks. It is not for nothing that many Chetniks who see this collaboration for themselves are leaving Mihalovich.

Many Chetniks have passed over with their weapons to the side of the Partisans during the last few months. Others are returning home. Characteristic of the sentiments among the Chetniks is the fact that the German occupationists recently disarmed and arrested a thousand Chetniks who refused to fight against their brothers.

Thus Mihalovich's detachments, which never were a serious force morally or numerically, are now gradually weakening. It is not improbable that in the near future Mihalovich may find himself alone and then even the occupationists will have no interest in him...

But as yet the Partisan Army is not a people's army. In different parts of Yugoslavia there are frequently centers of the Partisan movement that are not connected with each other. There are districts where there are no Partisan detachments at all. The Partisan movement is developing unevenly.

The technical equipment of units of the Partisan Army operating on liberated territories is much inferior to the equipment of the occupation troops. The Partisans are inflicting heavy losses on the invaders in violent and bloody battles, but they are frequently obliged under pressure of superior enemy forces to withdraw from captured towns and districts and go into the mountains.

Victory is possible only if the broadest sections of the Yugoslav people rise up in active armed struggle against the invaders. The people's struggle alone can lead to complete victory.

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He obviously desires the victory of France, and his trip to Berlin to a greater arms supply from this country is surely in the interests of France.

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As his trip has shown, the real leadership of the French Committee of National Liberation, and among those former Giraudists who are much closer to the heart of French resistance.

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Italian Underground Calls on People to Rise

Leaflets Arriving in U.S. Reveal Hatred for Nazis

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Seething hatred of the Italian farmers and soldiers for the alliance with Germany is shown by two leaflets, distributed in a number of Italian cities earlier in the year by secret organizations of the Italian underground.

The leaflets are published in the current issue of the Italian-American newspaper L'Unità del Popolo, and are known to be in the possession of the OWI, which for some reason, has failed to give them a wide circulation.

One of them, an appeal to Italian farmers not to surrender their cattle to the government, comes from an organization known as the "Red Wolves of Tuscany," a section of the Italian Anti-Fascist League. It was widely distributed in Florence, Arezzo, Siena and Pisa.

The other is issued by the Central Action Committee of an underground group called "L'Ora E'Suonata," "The Hour Has Struck." It relates the experiences of Italian soldiers on the eastern front, and their mistreatment by the Nazis. The leaflet was seen in Milan, Parma, and Como in northern Italy.

The Red Wolves of Tuscany appeal follows:

Fight Requisitions

"Artisans! Peasants!

"The Fascist government has decreed that we must register all our cattle by July 20th. The aim of such a decree is obvious—the government wants to know how many oxen, pigs, sheep and horses it can lay its hands on to send to Germany at the opportune moment.

"The Nazis have already made plans to seize our freight trains. We have verified this report. Now they wish to load them with our cattle, and our government, subservient as usual, gives its consent.

"Naturally, we will not receive a single cent in payment for our goods.

"The Fascists have led us into this senseless war; now they wish to rob us of everything we possess.

"What can we do in this drastic situation? A great deal!

"First of all we must refuse to declare our cattle. The civil and military police are too busy at present to enforce the decree. If the civil or the military police arrive to claim what rightfully belongs to us, let us act dumb, let us pretend that we don't understand anything they say, let us confuse them with nonsensical stories.

"Something else we can do. We can hide our cattle in the woods and other suitable places. If it's necessary, we can slaughter the oxen and the pigs before giving them to the Germans. It's better to eat them ourselves than to allow our enemies to gorge themselves at our expense.

"If we wish to have something to eat next winter, it is necessary to prevent the accursed Germans from carrying out the requisition of our cattle ordered by the government.

"Let us help ourselves and God will help us!"

—The Red Wolves, Tuscan Section of the Anti-Fascist League."

Here is the L'Ora E'Suonata leaflet:

Soldiers Appeal

"People of Milan, listen to what Italian soldiers who have returned from Russia have to tell you.

"These Italian soldiers are the miserable remnants of General Garibaldi's Army. Mussolini sent them to fight the Russians, 5,000 kilometers away from their homes, armed only with guns and hand grenades. The Russians were well equipped with machine guns, and flame throwers, and had at their disposal numerous armored trucks weighing 77 tons.

"The inevitable happened. The insufficient equipment and the failure of the promised arrival of two Nazi tank divisions forced our soldiers to retreat.

"The retreat soon became a disorderly rout because of the treachery of the Germans.

"A confused flight ensued which ended in catastrophe. Half of our soldiers fell along the way, either dead or wounded.

"The Germans not only abandoned their sector on the front, but they violently seized all the means of transportation and fled after having set fire to needed supplies of food and gasoline.

"The Italian soldiers were horrified at the sight of Germans seizing their ambulances and flinging their wounded comrades out on the street. They saw the Nazis fire against Italian soldiers who tried to climb on the trucks. They saw them cut the hands off of their comrades who clung to the trucks and fling them back by the use of bayonets.

"A 'carabinieri' [member of the civilian police force], cursing the Germans, showed his mutilated arm as soon as he had crossed the Brenner Pass!

"All these Nazi atrocities may be confirmed by Preti, the consul-general of the military police, and the commander of the Black Shirts on the Russian front.

"Another witness is the commander of the heroic Alpine troops, General Nasi, who ordered his men to shoot every German who tried to lay his hands on the Italian transports.

"The wounded men who lie in the hospital of Baggio have only one desire: to regain their health and the necessary strength to fight the Germans.

"As one Italian soldier said to his comrade: It is better to be a prisoner in Russia than an ally of the Nazis.

"People of Milan, judge for yourselves and do not forget. Our first duty is to consider the Germans as our enemies, as mercenary soldiers interested only in their 70 lire a day. It is our duty to treat them with indifference, to look upon them with intense distrust.

"This patriotic appeal is directed especially to the owners and clerks of stores, and above all to the women employed in commercial enterprises where every day and every hour, the harsh, disdaining Germans go with their sacks to remove the last crumbs from our already empty larders.

"Long live Italy! Long live a constitutional assembly!

"Down with Fascism! Down with the war!

—Central Action Committee of L'Ora E'Suonata

"[The Hour Has Struck.]"

* This Garibaldi had nothing to do with the Giuseppe Garibaldi family.

Catholic Papers Approve Bombing of Rome; Agree It Is Necessary for Defeat of Fascists

SCRANTON, Pa., July 23 (UP)—The Catholic Light, official publication of the Scranton Catholic Diocese, today defended the bombing of Rome by the Allies, with the comment that "destruction of a few churches or other religious objects is little enough to pay" if the bombing brings the war to a speedier finish.

An editorial pointed out that Mussolini had been warned several times that Rome might be bombed and he ignored such warnings.

"Now Mussolini and Rome must pay the price," the editorial said. "War is war, and if war can be brought to a finish sooner by destroying the capital of the Italian nation, the destruction of a few churches or other religious objects is little enough to pay."

PITTSBURGH, July 23 (UP)—Mussolini and Hitler must be held accountable for the necessity of bombing Rome, the Pittsburgh Catholic, official organ of the Pittsburgh Diocese, said today.

Had he wished, Mussolini could have saved Rome from bombing by declaring it an open city "and by keeping military objectives out of it," John B. Collins, editor, said.

"But instead he has sought to take advantage of the reverence in which the city is held. He has planted barracks near the Vatican and war plants close to churches.

He is using Rome as a railroad center for sending Nazi troops to fight our army."

TEXAS BISHOP

A member of the Papal court yesterday praised the action of the Allied forces in bombing vital military objectives in Rome. At the same time the weekly Catholic publication, Commonweal, declared that a Catholic "to precisely the extent of his faith is strong and informed will make no distinction between the bombing of Rome and that of the most miserable Calabrian village, that of the industrial city in the Ruhr, that of the English town."

The member of the Papal court who lauded the Rome raid was the Rt. Rev. Joseph P. Lynch, president bishop of the North Texas Catholic Diocese.

Describing Mussolini's failure to declare Rome an open city, Bishop Lynch said:

"He left our air force no alternative. There was nothing to do but destroy the military installations that were contributing to the Axis war effort."

"COMMONWEAL" VIEW

The Commonweal viewpoint is expressed in an editorial to appear in its forthcoming issue. In it the publication says:

"The announcements, and the President's message to the Pope, have a look of saying we are going to be careful this time, we are going to take tremendous technical precautions about Rome because we realize what Catholics think about Rome.

"The announcements embarrass Catholics because they make it look as if Catholics would accept any-

thing so long as certain buildings in a certain city were respected. They make it look as if Catholics could be counted on to be silent when civilians accidentally die as a result of bombing when these civilians were Germans, Japanese, Frenchmen in occupied France, Italians in Naples, in Genoa, but could not be counted on to be silent when these civilians were Italians in Rome.

"They make it look as if Catholics thought there must be one justice for Rome and another justice for all other cities in the world. They make it look as if Catholics were serious about the war, convinced as to the need of winning the war, but that for them there was a zone where the war could not be fought.

"For Catholics there is indeed such a zone into which no harm, no violence, no destruction can intrude; it is the zone of their faith, but that zone is not marked out, not bounded by any walls. That zone is not the city of Rome."

Honest landlords have nothing to fear from rent control, the New York Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild said yesterday in a call for immediate rent freezing in New York City.

It has been amply demonstrated, says the lawyers body

that in every rent controlled area landlords are generally earning larger net profits than before the introduction of federal control.

This is due to continuous full renting, decreases in essential tenants' services now tolerated by OPA, and fair adjustments of rents awarded by OPA on landlords' petitions.

"They make it look as if professional persons who have been seriously squeezed by rising costs and stationary income.

Commenting on the Bureau of Labor Statistics survey made on New York City rents, the Guild points out that the survey completed in June will not accurately reflect conditions now prevalent and which are developing at an alarming rate.

"Most rent increases were registered since July 1 and affect new leases which are to commence in the fall. The results of the study have not yet been published but it is felt that most attempts to increase rents and evict tenants were made since July 1 and are not reflected in the BLS survey.

KEYNOTE'S

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CDVO Calls Negro-White Unity Rally Tomorrow

What is reported to be the first Negro-white unity rally in the United States called by the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office will be held at Poe Park, Grand Concourse, north of Fordham Road, at 8 P.M. Sunday, when prominent community leaders and artists will join the people in pledging to work for racial and national unity.

Plans for the rally grew out of a meeting at the home of Jean Muir, motion picture star, 51 W. 86th St., two weeks ago, where Mayor F. H. LaGuardia led in the signing of a "Pledge of Unity" and where a "Pledge of Unity Committee" was set up. It is this committee which laid the groundwork for Sunday's rally.

The Pledge of Unity, signed by some of the most prominent persons in the City of New York, reads:

"We, the citizens of New York, say it can't happen here, but we want to make sure: Moved by a deep sense of anguish and horror that in the midst of a war being fought for democracy there should be manifestations of racial hatred and violence against Americans of any race, color or creed, we pledge:

"1. That we shall not be moved by mob action against any fellow citizen;

"2. That we shall not listen to nor repeat any rumors designed to divide us among ourselves.

"3. That we shall at all times

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CLEANED \$3.24 STORED \$3.24 DEMOTHEMED \$3.24 INSURED \$3.24

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McKee's

2000 Greet Feffer And Michoels at Pittsburgh Rally

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, July 23.—Two thousand people representing all shades of opinion of Pittsburgh Jewry rose to their feet in Carnegie Music Hall Thursday night and gave a rousing welcome to the Soviet Jewish delegation. Speaking on behalf of the Jews of Pittsburgh, Rabbi A. M. Ashinsky, who was active at the first World Zionist Congress in Basle in 1897 and is now the national vice president of Mizrahi, turned to face the delegates directly and said: "We welcome you, dear brothers, and through you we welcome the Jews of the Soviet Union. Tonight the entire Jewish community shares with you and through you with our brothers and sisters in the Soviet Union in the common effort against our common enemy. It is only the unity of these two great Jewish groups—the Soviet and American—which together with our brethren in Palestine will enable us to make every possible sacrifice for a quick victory and for a peace that will rehabilitate our national aspirations for freedom of our people, and for the Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine."

In the same spirit the other speakers paid tribute to the Soviet Union and the Jews of that country: Louis Caplan, chairman of the reception committee and active in Jewish community life; Edward O. Tabor, chairman of the Pittsburgh Committee for the United Nations; Louis Hoffman, Grand Master of B'nai Abraham; and B. Z. Goldberg, of the New York Jewish Day.

The speeches of Michoels and Feffer inspired the enthusiastic audience to cheer the plea for unity of the Jews in America and the Soviet Union in their common effort to destroy fascism. Time and again the audience gave spontaneous applause to the stirring remarks of Michoels and Feffer.

Preceding the meeting, two hundred leading representatives of the Jewish and non-Jewish community paid tribute to the delegates at a luncheon. Speaking on behalf of the citizens of Pittsburgh, Mayor Cornelius D. Scully told that he had become convinced of the greatness of Russia two decades ago. He described how the Soviet Union had always fought for the interests of the common man, and that today the Soviet Union together with the other United Nations is fighting on the battlefield to preserve and extend the rights of the common man as so well described in Vice President Wallace's speech.

On Thursday morning the Mayor extended a warm reception to the delegates at his City Hall office.

Three Soviet Students Honored



Three charming Soviet girl students at Columbia University, here on a scholarship, were tendered a reception at the American-Soviet War Exhibit in the Museum of Science and Industry in Rockefeller Center, the other day by the locals of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO. Reading from left to right are Nina Efremova, Lewis Merrill, president, UOPWA, Irene Kuritzina, Ada Trovona.

Daily Worker Photo

Soviet Girl Students Feted by Office Union

By David Platt

Three fine-looking Soviet girl students at Columbia University—Lewis Merrill, national president of the office workers' union, paid his respects to Ada, Irene and Nina and through them to all Soviet womanhood.

The hard-working secretaries of some of New York's outstanding labor and civic leaders were present to greet the students. Among those introduced were Margaret Haller, secretary to National Maritime Union president Joseph Curran; Gertrude Edwards, Secretary to social activist and columnist Elsa Maxwell; Esther Newman, Secretary to Michael Quill, president, Transport Workers' Union; Joseph Ford, Secretary to New York City Councilman Adam Clayton Powell.

Joyce and Una Mulzac, charming daughters of Captain Mulzac of the good ship Booker T. Washington, were photographed with the three young students just a few feet away from a dramatic poster that showed clearly what the Soviet Union had lost to the Nazis in terms of our own country: the whole industrial east, three-fifths of our population, one-fifth of our land, 21 out of 48 states.

"A soil rich enough to grow dreams of a future greater even than the past... a land big enough to weld one nation from many nationalities." So read one of the

SYNOPSIS: The Seine Aircraft strike in Paris, 1936, was the first of the great slowdown strikes of French workers. The Popular Front had been victorious in the recent elections and the hopes of the French people were rising that the onrush of fascism could now be checked. Throughout France, however, and in the government itself, the plots for the betrayal are unfolding. Breteuil, fascist leader, is conspiring with industrialists and army leaders to lay a prostrate France at Hitler's feet.

THE SEINE Aircraft plant was owned by Jules Desser, one of France's leading financiers, a man who played a big behind-the-scenes role in French politics. Desser, who formerly gave support to the Croix de Feu (a fascist party), has recently instructed his men in the government (among them Deputy Tessa) to go with the Popular Front. His aim is to control it.

SPKESMAN for the strikers is Michaud, a Communist, whose natural qualities of leadership have brought him to the forefront of the men in the plant. Pierre, an engineer who has leaned toward the Socialist, has come out with the strikers.

INSIDE THE PLANT morale is high, Michaud has arranged for entertainment and Jeanette, a singer who formerly lived with Tessa's son Lucien, has come to help keep up the spirits of the men in the plant.

thinking that she was the last in the dark and by her own tears, Jeanette too raised her little fist. Then she gave a sigh and, without looking at anybody, went to the gates.

All night the lights in the factory buildings shone as Michaud went the rounds of the sentries.

ON the night when Jeanette made her appearance at the Seine works, Lucien lost 14,000 francs at baccarat. He had such a run of bad luck that people began looking round at him. The Artistic Club was a low gambling-house. Sharps, money-lenders and prostitutes mixed with the players, who were jaded by the excitement and the heat. After changing his last thousand-franc note, Lucien suddenly felt suffocated. He looked round and saw the drivelling face of Berger. He knew at once he was going to talk about the promissory note.

"I shall have to see your father," Berger said angrily.

"I don't know. I don't see him now. We've separated."

For a moment Jeanette felt sad. She remembered her loneliness, the little untidy room in the hotel into which she had recently moved, the quiet of the radio studio and the banal words of the advertisements. Suddenly a chorus rang out. The workers were singing *It's the Young Guard*. Thousands of arms were raised like the straining branches of a forest or the masts in a harbor. Carried

away by the sound and by her own tears, Jeanette too raised her little fist. Then she gave a sigh and, without looking at anybody, went to the gates.

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"I shall have to see your father," Berger said angrily.

"I want to go away," Lucien said. "There's nothing for me to do here. Maybe I'll get fixed up in America. But I need money for that, fifty thousand francs at least."

Tessa looked at him with his little birdlike eyes and said nothing.

"I want to go away," Lucien said. "There's nothing for me to do here. Maybe I'll get fixed up in America. But I need money for that, fifty thousand francs at least."

Tessa yawned. "Let's go to Maxim's," he said suddenly.

They found themselves in a regular flower-garden of women: pretty faces, cool bodies, elegant evening dresses, expensive perfumes. Tessa took a fancy to a dusky girl who looked like a creole, with huge whites to her eyes.

"I'm not condemning you. When I told you about my election you said: 'How sordid!' Yet you consider I ought to support the family—your mother, Denise and yourself? I'd like to know who pays for your extravagance?"

Lucien burst out laughing. "You do," he said.

"You don't like our form of government? Nobody does. But what do you propose to put in its place? Any other will be far

Transit Strike On One of L.A. Key Roads Ends

LOS ANGELES, July 23 (UP)—Street car and bus service on one of the Los Angeles area's two principal transportation lines was returning to normal today after a 24-hour work stoppage, but operators on the other system set a strike for 2 A. M. Sunday.

Employees of the affiliated Los Angeles Railway and Los Angeles Motor Coach companies ended their token one-day work stoppage at 3 A. M.

More than 2,600 trolley and motor coach operators of the Pacific Electric Railway System scheduled their strike Sunday to protest the ruling of Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson slashing wage increases from the 13 cents an hour agreed to by employers and a Railway Emergency Board to three cents.

The strike would halt service on the Harbor Belt line, conducted jointly by the P. E., Southern Pacific and Union Pacific and handling 85 per cent of the freight in war-busy Los Angeles-Long Beach harbor.

International officers of the Brotherhood in Cleveland were not given advance notice of the strike action. The union joined with other labor leaders recently in an anti-strike pledge to President Roosevelt.

The national WLB Wednesday rejected pay increases for Los Angeles railway and coach employees on grounds they already had received previous raises equaling or exceeding the board's little steel formula.

RUBBER STRIKE CONTINUES

AKRON, O., July 23 (UP)—Strikers at the General Tire and Rubber Co. refused to return to work today despite the Regional War Labor Board's warning that their case would not be considered until production is resumed.

Leaders of the United Rubber Workers, CIO said the strike was unauthorized.

The strike started Wednesday among 400 workers in the tire division in protest over the discharge of one worker.

GARBAGE COLLECTORS

DETROIT, July 23 (UP)—Garbage collection and street repair service were virtually halted today as 2,450 hourly-paid employees of the Public Works Department walked out to protest the failure of the Common Council to approve wage increases.

On one occasion Lyons sneers at Prof. Counts and says he was one of those who "hooked to study the new Russian education and wrote high-pitched volumes on its beauties." At another point, in his chapter, "The Liberals Invent a Utopia," Lyons writes that Counts "produced a eulogy of his largely socialist Russia."

Elsewhere in his Red-baiting tract, Lyons inveighs against Counts for a favorable review in the New York Herald Tribune of Sidney and Beatrice Webb's innocuous

mental study, "Soviet Communism: A New Civilization."

The truth is that Gerald L. K. Smith finds "The Red Decade" useful for mobilization of fascist sentiment in the U. S. not merely because it is anti-Soviet and anti-Communist, but because it is an attack on thousands of individuals who have ever expressed a progressive and liberal thought and who have ever displayed a genuine impulse.

"The Red Decade" attacks among others—Prof. Robert Morris Lovett and William E. Dodd Jr. (recently defended by President Roosevelt); the late Jane Addams, founder of the famous Hull House in Chicago, who is described as a "liberal innocent"; Jay Allen and Vincent Sheean, foreign correspondents, for their dispatches on Spain; Fred Kirchway, publisher of *The Nation*; the late Lincoln Steffens, Leland Stowe, Paul Robeson, Col. Raymond Robins and hundreds of others.

Lyons' "Red Decade" was not burned in the Nazi bonfires, and is not likely to be. It is too useful a book for the Axis. At least Gerald L. K. Smith thinks so.

Dinet, an ex-agent of the Intelligence Department, who had been dismissed from the intelligence service for embezzling the funds entrusted to him, considered himself a victim of the Freemasons; he yearned to break up parliament and hang Herriot, the chairman of the proprietor of a stud farm, went about with a horsewhip, was crazy about colored girls and despised mechanical progress; he considered that to belong to a detachment of the "Faithful" was a sign of good form. Godet, the owner of a chinashop, was afraid the Communists would get hold of his business and take away his savings. Aubry, a subway employee, was exceedingly ugly and poor as a church mouse. He was said to have been killed by a girl.

There were a good many policemen among the "Faithful," and the "secret detachments" were no secret to the Chief of Police, but the authorities turned a blind eye. In order to camouflage his movements, Breteuil formed sports clubs and friendly societies for people from the provinces. The business required financial backing. Breteuil applied more than once to the big capitalists, but was rebuked. He talked about arms instead of propaganda and frightened everybody with his boldness. The events of the last few weeks had lent wings to his ambition. The directors of various trusts, who had previously thought only of ministerial combinations but were now frightened by the strikes, began to look hopefully toward Breteuil's intransigence.

Breteuil made the sign of the cross over his child and set out for the Metz Countrymen's Union, where he was to meet General Picard.

(Continued from Page 1)

The Ups and Downs Of the Blood Bank

By Oakley Johnson

Two blood donors in New York gave blood to the American Red Cross 14 times each, it was said yesterday at the organization's headquarters at 2 East 37th St.

One's a man, they said, and one's a woman.

Men and women seem to be just about breaking even on the blood donors' front, they added, blood donors here being nearly evenly divided between the sexes.

At first, it seems, the blood donors were mostly women, but later on the men got going too, and caught up.

Some of these people keep going again and again, like a repeating rifle. Machine gun blood donors, so to speak.

But at the American Red Cross headquarters, some concern was expressed at the easy complacency of quite a number of people.

When the news is good, they think the war is over, and so they stop coming in to give blood, they pointed out. As a matter of fact, they hinted, now is the time when more casualties might be expected, with further invasions on the pre-

dicted opposition once they had secured their bridgeheads, the Americans having performed outstanding feats of logistics in keeping their supplies rolling along in step with the rapid advance.

There remained the tough knot of German resistance on the northeast fifth of the island as a buffer to Europe, but the American conquests soon would release powerful allied forces for the final assault in Sicily.

ALLIED PLANES RAID MAINLAND

A L L I E D HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, July 23 (UP).—Allied air forces hammered Italy, Sicily and Sardinia yesterday, concentrating the weight of their punishing attacks against the mainland rail centers of Salerno, 25 miles south of Naples, and Foggia, 70 miles across the Italian boot.

Heavy and medium bombers, fighters and fighter-bombers spread out over Italy and its islands, smashing at transportation lines and airdromes and sustaining the relentless allied air offensive.

Martin (B-38) Lightnings, blasted the rail yards and bridges at Salerno, scoring numerous hits on the important track installations there.

B-17 Flying Fortresses, making their mission unscathed, dropped ton after ton of high explosives on the key freight yards at Foggia, an important rail and air center 20 miles inland from the Adriatic. The Fortresses' bombs exploded either a large ammunition dump or a train heavily laden with munitions. Direct hits also were scored on an industrial plant and a grain silo near a military barrack area.

Several enemy fighters were sighted, but the husky firepower of the rugged four-engined sky giants kept them beyond challenging range.

Another heavy attack was made against the freight yards at Battipaglia, 15 miles south of Salerno by B-25 Billy Mitchells escorted by Lightnings. Hits were scored on railroad cars, junction points and administration buildings. Five or six Messerschmitt-109's attacked the raiders and the Lightnings quickly downed two of them, the remainder fleeing.

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Breteuil made the sign of the cross over his child and set out for the Metz Countrymen's Union, where he was to meet General Picard.

CHARACTERS

Desser, armaments manufacturer, one of France's leading financiers.

Paul Tessa, French deputy, Radical in the Popular Front.

Villard, Socialist, a minister in the government. Breteuil, Fascist leader.

Pierre, young engineer in Desser's employ.

Michaud, Communist worker in the same plant.

Agnes, Pierre's wife.

Lucien Tessa, writer, son of Paul Tessa.

Denise, Tessa's daughter.

Joliot, opportunistic editor of *La Voie Nouvelle*.

Jeanette, a singer.

Andre, an artist.

New Lewis Pact Plays Same Game

Union Lookout

Philip Murray's nephew, Charles O'Brien, was one of the uniformed soldiers who had a good time at the Newark CIO Council's canteen for service men this week. . . . Katherine Hoffman, CIO Council secretary, says a "French Night" Aug. 11, will be one of the Canteen's next big events. The staff of the Free French paper "Pour La Victoire" helping arrange the program. . . . The canteen is open every night at Union Hall, 228 Halsey St., with music, dancing, beer and pretzels. The lads in the armed services come free.

For the first time in the history of Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Union, Local 65, CIO, a woman has been elected to one of the local's highest posts. Esther Letis, formerly East Side division director, has been chosen secretary-treasurer. She was named with unanimous approval by the General Council, highest governing body of the union. Her post is a new one, just created.

A War Production Committee composed of representatives of management and labor is being set up in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Sixty thousand work there. The St. Louis Labor Tribune, which speaks for AFL unions in that city, and the Labor News, official organ of local unions and central bodies, condemn John L. Lewis for responsibility for enactment of the Smith-Connally bill.

Leave it to a union man to invoke labor's solidarity in support of the armed forces. Take Sgt. John Santos, for example. Before he donned uniform, he was national secretary-treasurer of the Transport Workers Union, CIO. Stationed at Camp Shennan, near East Pittsburgh, he noticed that the boys needed recreational equipment. He contacted Local 601 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. Result: a gift of a pool table for the army camp.

Another UE local—this time over in Newark—stepped up its solidarity with the soldier boys by giving a revue. The show, "Tubes a' Poppin'"—they work on radio tubes—was put on by Local 445 to raise money for unionists in the armed services. UE representatives who attended liked it so well that they asked to have it shown at nearby camps.

Unionization isn't fully established at the Republic Aviation plant out at Nassau but the Republic Organizing Committee which is gathering signatures for the United Auto Workers, CIO, already has some victories to its credit. During the worst heat a few days ago, some men and women workers fainted. Management docked them for time over a half hour spent in the hospital. Through the union, all money lost in this way was restored.

Elections to the post of business agent will be held soon in Local 13, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO. Nominees are Martin Beck, Joe Berry, Ernest O. Hamilton, Sr., Charles Hartman, William Johnstone, Frank McGrath, Fred Nolan, Michael Palmer, Bryan Sheehy, Irving Slater and Irving C. Velson. Velson is president of the local.

John Grogan, secretary of Local 15, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO, has been nominated for the Assembly in Hudson County over in Jersey on the Democratic ticket. Local 7 of the United Office and Professional Workers has just written to him endorsing his candidacy.

A home front rally to aid New York white collar workers in combatting increased living costs will be held July 29 at Manhattan Center by locals of the United Office and Professional Workers, CIO. Lewis Merrill, international president, is expected to make a statement on the union's position on salary increases in the field. John Green, president of the International Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO, will be a speaker.

CIO Here Warns Against Dubinsky Plot

The Greater New York Industrial Union Council has sent all CIO affiliates copies of the statement on political action adopted by CIO leaders from 10 states at the recent Philadelphia conference presided over by Sidney Hillman.

Joseph Curran, city CIO president, and Saul Mills, secretary, accompany the statement with a letter which distinguishes between national CIO policies and those of the state leadership of the American Labor Party, led by David Dubinsky and Alex Rose.

Curran and Mills describe the Philadelphia statement as "one of the most important political documents ever issued by CIO."

"We particularly call your attention to the statement in relation to CIO's opposition to the formation of a national third party at this time and its clear-cut declaration of support only to those candidates or political organizations which beyond doubt have given full support to the war and our Commander-in-Chief," the Curran-Mills letter says.

OPPOSE NATIONAL THIRD PARTY

"The Council's Political Activities Committee interprets that to mean that we must vigorously oppose those groups in and out of labor that have been clamoring for the establishment of a national third party. Those forces seek division and disruption of the win-the-war and pro-Roosevelt forces."

The state leadership of the American Labor Party, typified by David Dubinsky and Alex Rose, has been the spear-head of the national third party campaign in our nation. They have sought establishment of third parties in the states of New Jersey and Michigan despite the fact that prohibitive laws of those states would make it impossible for Roosevelt or any other New Deal candidate, to run on more than one ticket.

The state leadership of the ALP has refused to take a clear-cut stand in condemnation of John L. Lewis's strike against the war effort. Dubinsky is the spearhead of the campaign within the AFL to "re-legitimize" John L. Lewis. Following the Lewis disruptionist line,



By Walter Lowenfels

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—John L. Lewis and the coal operators are launching a new attack against the President's Price Control and stabilization program. The new contract, which Lewis announced from Washington had been signed this week with the Illinois Coal Operators Association, contains an inflationary clause which in effect threatens the War Labor Board, and OPA. "Either accept the Lewis inflationary plot against the war,—or else!"

The newly signed contract, covering some 35,000 miners in District 12, contains provisions for a flat increase of \$1.25 a day, to cover portage pay, and a lengthening of the work day from seven to eight hours, with time and a half for any hours beyond the seventh, and no strikes.

A LEWIS HOAX

This contract would seem to give the miners the increased pay to which they are justified and which Lewis has been pretending that he has been trying to get for them. Actually, the new contract is designed to minify the miners from getting any increase, to whip up still further the frustration and confusion, which the Lewis tactics have spread among the miners, and to provoke another strike movement, the blame for which Lewis would place at the door of the Roosevelt administration.

This new drive in the Lewis insurrection against the war is contained in those terms of the newly signed contract which provide that it goes into effect only after appropriate governmental agencies have approved it, and after the Office of Price Administration approves price increases in the maximum prices of coal sufficient to cover the increased cost of production occasioned by the agreement.

WHAT WLB HAS SAID

As John L. Lewis and the coal operators know very well, the WLB declared in its June 18 decision concerning proposed wages increases: "The adjustment must in all ordinary cases be made within the existing price structure."

In that June 18 decision, the WLB showed themselves as the Workers declared themselves as the Workers shown in the article by Sam Darcy, June 27, to be in favor for "porta- to portal" pay. The WLB decision cited the concrete cases where the CIO, under pro-war leadership, had won portal to portal pay under the law. The WLB said "neither party to the dispute has proposed to us any kind of a plan that would take care of this inequality" (i.e., porta- to portal to portal). The WLB indicated that the miners should press their portal to portal pay demands in court, and that any out-of-court settlement between the UMW and the operators must be "compatible with the stabilization program."

Now, instead of taking the case of the miners to court, Lewis submits to the WLB a "plan" with an inflationary provision incompatible with the stabilization program.

LEWIS TRICKERY

Is there any wonder that the Volkischer Beobachter published an eulogy of Lewis' activities?

Earl Browder in his report to the National Committee Plenary Meeting, published in the July "Communist" said: "John L. Lewis has become the key figure and the spear-head of the anti-war diversion... There is not the slightest doubt that Lewis is working and has worked during the past two years at least, as an integral part of the pro-Nazi fifth column, aiming at a negotiated peace with Hitler..."

Lewis' latest conspiracy against the war should be exposed and repudiated by the entire labor movement and the miners. As Sam Darcy wrote in The Worker, June 27: "As long as John L. Lewis is their (the miners') representative, the coal operators will benefit the most. Whatever small wage increases the miners get will be quickly swallowed by the rise in the cost of living which Lewis' program of increased prices would bring. The miners can get an increase if instead of Lewis they get honest representatives who will speak for them, not for the profits of the coal operators... and take appropriate action through the courts for 'portal to portal' pay as suggested by the War Labor Board."

The City CIO officers call on all CIO affiliates to take steps immediately to put force and effect behind the political action statement adopted at Philadelphia and they caution all local unions and officials "against falling prey to the divisive tactics of the Dubinsky-Rose clique."

A STILLETO AIMED AT GVT.

It does not require a "military expert" to see through this Lewis plot. If the WLB does not okay the

the Soviet Front today. They will remain in Detroit until Monday, July 26.

On their return to Detroit on Sunday, Aug. 1, they will address a huge public reception at the Masonic Temple scheduled for 7 P.M.

U.S.-Germans to Picnic Tomorrow

The appeal to revolt, radixed by the German war prisoners in the Soviet Union to the people of Germany, will be discussed at a picnic at Moore's Place, Hollis Woods, Jamaica, L.I., tomorrow. The picnic is sponsored by the German-American League for Culture.

The Soviet-Jewish delegation will be received by Mayor Edward J. Jeffries, Jr., at the City Hall where they will be officially welcomed to the city. A luncheon reception by the committee has been planned for 1 P.M. at the Book Cadillac.

A tour of some of the war plants is being arranged to acquaint the visitors with the huge plants producing many of the tanks, planes and guns that are being used on

Unionists Here Hit Hearst Broadcast to Italy

By Dorothy Loeb

GREAT FALLS, Mont., July 23.—Sabotage or graft appears to be involved in a recent misuse of war materials at the Army Air Depot at Great Falls.

The case has been reported to the Army Intelligence, the FBI and the United States Deputy Marshal here.

Workers began getting suspicious when the Air Depot carpenter shop heard speakers denounce Hearst's attempt to take over American broadcasts to Italy has been initiated by Italian-Americans in the CIO Joint Board of Fur Dressers and Dyers.

A delegated Italian-American conference called by the board heard speakers denounce Hearst's attempt to speak for this country to Italy over OWI and adopted a resolution urging the government to let labor send messages of solidarity to brothers and sisters to the land about to be freed from Mussolini and Hitler.

More than 300 delegates from over 100 shops in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania attended the Italian-American Victory Council conference at the Governor Clinton Hotel Thursday night when this proposal originated.

They cheered Sam Burt, board manager, and Vincent Castiglione, chairman, who declared that fast-mindied Hearst could never speak for win-the-war Americans and their determination to see a liberated Italy determine its own government in the future.

HAIL INVASION

The resolution they adopted calls the invasion of Sicily as "a first step toward the emancipation of the Italian people" from Hitler-Mussolini slavery and applauds the joint Roosevelt-Churchill statement. It approves the actions of General Eisenhower in dissolving the fascist organizations in Sicily and declares that the imminent liberation of the whole of Italy makes unity a matter of extreme urgency.

Such unity, says the resolution, must be based upon unconditional support of the United Nations and upon unreserved support of the Italian underground which has a common program of liberation and democracy adhered to by Catholics, liberals, Socialists, trade unionists, Communists, Republicans and other anti-fascist sections of the Italian population.

The Conference called for the elimination of all obstacles in the path of unity, branding those who foster disruptive aims as "Saboteurs of the interests of the people."

To build that unity, the conference proposed:

1. That the CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods, which have large Italian-American membership and the leading Italian-American mass organizations and individuals organize without delay a national conference to form a unified center and to set up a recognized agency.

OVERTHROW MUSSOLINI

2. That the great trade union centers make known to the Italian people their solidarity in all measures to overthrow the Mussolini regime and set up a democratic anti-fascist government of their own choosing.

3. That the government of the United States be asked to place at the disposal of the trade union centers complete facilities for broadcasting these messages of solidarity to the people of Italy.

The conference resolution suggested the names of 23 outstanding personalities to whom it recommended the task of initiating the program and call for such a conference. The list included such people as Count Carlo Sforza, Mayor LaGuardia, August Belmont, Frank Capra, Peter V. Caccione, Gaetano Salvemini, Rep. Vito Marcantonio and Angelo Patr.

Lewis' latest conspiracy against the war should be exposed and repudiated by the entire labor movement and the miners. As Sam Darcy wrote in The Worker, June 27:

"As long as John L. Lewis is their (the miners') representative, the coal operators will benefit the most. Whatever small wage increases the miners get will be quickly swallowed by the rise in the cost of living which Lewis' program of increased prices would bring. The miners can get an increase if instead of Lewis they get honest representatives who will speak for them, not for the profits of the coal operators... and take appropriate action through the courts for 'portal to portal' pay as suggested by the War Labor Board."

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Conviction of Darcy Upheld

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Alert Workers Bare Misuse Of War Materials in Montana

Murray to Speak at United Jersey City Labor Rally

(Special to the Daily Worker)

JERSEY CITY, July 23.—In the same Journal Square that once marked the famous "free speech" fights of earlier days, CIO President Phillip Murray will be a principal speaker Sept. 10 at a rally sponsored by the United Labor Committee of Hudson County.

The rally will be a highlight of "home front week" which CIO and AFL unionists, united in the Joint Committee, will open with the preceding Saturday. During that week, there will be petition drives on price rollbacks, rent control and other parts of the battle against inflation, a special conference to advance inter-racial relations, movements in support of President Roosevelt and his domestic and foreign policies.

AFL President William Green and Senator Robert Wagner have also been invited to speak at the Sept. 10 meeting. An attendance of over 100,000 is expected. The United Labor Committee speaks for a membership of more than 200,000 unionists.

Mr. Murray's acceptance was announced by John Grogan, president of the Hudson County CIO Council. Mr. Grogan is a regular Democratic candidate for State Assembly from Hudson County. Assemblyman Jacob Friedland, who is counsel for the AFL, is a candidate for reelection on the same ticket.

The program for united political action in support of win-the-war candidates, on which both AFL and CIO are joined, with figure in the Sept. 10 rally.

Among those participating in the arrangements for the meeting are Joseph Quinn, president of the AFL Central Labor Union; James McLaughlin, chairman of the executive board of the CLU, and Robert Lynch, president of the Building Trades Council.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

YAKIMA, Wash., July 22.—Domestic action to protect the home front in support of our advancing armies was drafted by the 42nd annual convention of the Washington State Federation of Labor which ended a four-day session devoted to the part of some of the bosses to war production.

Union members complain that they are needlessly kept idle on the job and that materials are needlessly wasted.

The attitude at the Air Depot, say these unionists, seems to be in keeping with that of the Anaconda and Copper interests, who have been indicted for furnishing faulty war materials, and who dominate the state's political and financial life to a great degree.

The Conference called for the elimination of all obstacles in the path of unity, branding those who foster disruptive aims as "Saboteurs of the interests of the people."

To build that unity, the conference proposed:

1. That the CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods, which have large Italian-American membership and the leading Italian-American mass organizations and individuals organize without delay a national conference to form a unified center and to set up a recognized agency.

2. That the government of the United States be asked to place at the disposal of the trade union centers complete facilities for broadcasting these messages of solidarity to the people of Italy.

3. That the government of the United States be asked to place at the disposal of the trade union centers complete facilities for broadcasting these messages of solidarity to the people of Italy.

4. In the name of our organization Local 42, Chain Restaurant Employees Union, we wish to inform you of our disappointment in the statement made by you reported in the press.

"We reaffirm our previous stand supporting President William Green and the no-strike pledge is for the duration of the war to follow."

"The 42nd annual convention of the State Federation of Labor reaffirmed its vigorous support of the United Nations war program and pledges to President Roosevelt to keep invisible our no-strike pledge, to increase production, to support the President's seven-point economic program, to organize support for roll-back of prices, to continue to buy bonds, to donate to the Red Cross blood bank and to do everything within our power to mobilize the people for united support of President Roosevelt's war leadership in winning the war and the peace to follow."

CONSUMERS LEAGUES

Endorsement of Labor Consumers League organizations in each community where they live and in their mass organizations, individuals will work for the program's acceptance and application. At the same time, the union, through CIO centers in the city and through the International Fur & Leather Workers Union of which it is a part, will withdraw by the executive council at any time.

Tobin, emerging from a conference on John L. Lewis' application for readmission into the AFL, told reporters that the pledge was subject to withdrawal by the executive council at any time.

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SPECIAL SUMMER SUBSCRIPTION OFFER

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Borowy Blanks Browns, 1-0, Yanks Score on Error

Chartak Plays Keller's Fly Into Two Base Error in 2nd and Then Dickey Doubles for Only Run; Galehouse Invincible Otherwise

By C. E. Dexter

Veteran Denny Galehouse pitched his heart out against the Yankees yesterday at the Yankee Stadium, facing only 31 men, giving up three hits and setting the Yanks down in 1-2-3 order after the third inning—but when the score was posted it read Yankees 1, St. Louis 0.

It took an error by Mike Chartak in the second inning to tick Galehouse and hand the Browns their second defeat in two days on errors by the same man. Chartak's bad throw to second base Thursday when he was playing first led to five unearned Yankee runs. Yesterday he played left field and misjudged a fly ball by Charlie Keller which fell safe for two bases. After Nick Etten had moved Keller around to third by grounding out, Bill Dickey walloped a double to right center to chase Keller across with the only run of the game.

SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First game)
Chicago 0-0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 7 12 3
Boston 103 0 18 0 23 1-5 11 3
Humphries, Haynes (8) and
Trush, Terry, Lucifer (3), Woods (9)
and Fariss, Conroy (9).

Cleveland 0-0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 6 0
Philadelphia 0-0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 4 2
Harder and Rosar; Black and
Swift.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York 0-0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 5 1
St. Louis 0-0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 1 6 1
Chase, Adams (8) and Lombardi;
Gumbert, Krist (7) and W. Cooper.

Philadelphia 0-0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 2 6 3
Pittsburgh 0-0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 3 8 1
Gutierrez and Livingston;
Brant, Gee (3) and Lopez.

Stephens Gets Unusual Hit, Double Off Foul Line Pipe

Spectators at the double-header between the Browns and Indians at Sportsman's Park, St. Louis, July 18, saw the unusual happen, when the pipe that extends from the ground to the top of the stand, marking the foul line in left field, was hit by a batted ball. There is a yellow marker on the facade between decks. The ball is in play if it hits the pipe below that mark. If it hits above it is a home run. Vernon Stephens, in the fourth inning of the second game, drove the ball against the pipe, just below the marker. He stood at the plate until he was sure the ball wouldn't curve foul and just made it to second base, although Jeff Heath had to chase the agate as it bounced back up the left field foul line. Chet Laabs scored easily from first base.

Dewey Rejects Mayor's Special Sessions Plea

ALBANY, July 23 (UPI)—Governor Dewey today rejected a second plea from Mayor Fiorella H. LaGuardia for a special session of the legislature to grant new taxing powers to New York City.

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MONDAY, JULY 26

Chambermaids and waitresses wanted. Please apply New York Office.

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\$30 per week \$25 per day
Services in uniform \$25 per week
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By Bus: To Union Point—then bus to Camp

Phone: Peekskill 2879

DAILY WORKER SPORTS

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1943

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WHIT WYATT

Wyatt, Back in Form, Blanks Cincy Reds, 2-0

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CINCINNATI, July 23.—

Things looked up for the Dodgers this bright, warm day in Cincinnati as Whitlow Wyatt pitched himself back into shape after a long season of arm trouble. White shutout the Reds with only four hits, was his old invincible self and inspired the Dodgers to as fine a defensive game as they have played all year long.

The magic of Wyatt's arm popped the Dodgers and as they left the field after the game there were bigger smiles in the Dodger dressing room than at any time since the season began. Wyatt hooked up in blinding pitchers' duel with Johnny Vander Meer and outlasted the Cincy fireballer. Vandy tired somewhat in the eighth and ninth innings when the Dodgers clipped him for one run in each frame and guaranteed Wyatt's first victory over a month.

The Brooks made only five hits but made them count and it counted in the eighth inning and the ninth.

BROOKLYN 0-0 0 0 0 0 0-0 2 5
Cincinnati 0-0 0 0 0 0 0-0 4 0

Wyatt and Owen; Vandermeer and Muller.

ARMSTRONG-JOYCE
May Draw \$75,000

HOLLYWOOD, July 23.—They're predicting \$75,000 will be in the kitty today when Henry Armstrong trades punches at Gilmore Field with weeping Willie Joyce of Gary, Ind.

Armstrong has been guaranteed \$7,500

with an option of 35 per cent on the gate, with Joyce taking 25 per cent.

Henry is a 2-1/2 favorite. The boys will climb into the ring about 6:30 P.M.

POLISHED AT BEAUMONT
BY O'NEILL

Wakefield reported to the Tigers at Lakeland the following spring. He looked like a hitter, but he certainly did not look like a fielder. His work on defense was something awful. No one had to watch him two days running to know that he wasn't ready for the big leagues.

Steve O'Neill, who coached the Tigers in 1941, was named as the 1942 manager of Beaumont, the Detroit farm club in the Texas League, and Wakefield was assigned to him.

O'Neill did an outstanding job and

contorted his features. The Indians came rushing from across the hall to offer assistance. Weisman grabbed a bottle of smelling salts. Culbeline applied cold rags to the "sick" man's forehead. The gag ended abruptly, however, when Joe Heving came running in with a bucket of water. Rather than get a dousing, the joker got off the floor and announced that the show was over.

The Indians are semi-superstitious. They consider it bad luck if any one touches their bats or their jackets, but, rabbit's feet, lucky coins and four-leaf clovers are out. . . . After devouring their pre-game snacks, the Indians play cards. Kenny Keltner, Roy Culbeline, Jim Bagby, Del Baker and Bert Shotton like pinocchio, double in hearts, no less. . . . The best dressed players ever to set foot in League Park—Ken Keltner and Lefty Gomez. . . . The most popular Indian, with the players themselves is Keltner. . . . You can take it from me," Christy concluded, "the Indians of this year are a swell bunch of fellows. They may not be lead-

ing the league, but they're in there doing their best all the time. There is no dissension of jealousy in the club, and they're all trying to bring home the pennant for Manager Boudreau. And don't be too surprised if they do."

WAR DISCUSSIONS ARE LIMITED SINCE DEPARTURE OF HAL TROSKY. HE WAS PAGE ONE NEWS INTERPRETER.

THE TRIBESMEN'S FAVORITE MOVIE ACTRESS IS HEDY LAMARR. . . . FUNNIEST INCIDENT, WITNESSED ON SAYLOR'S JOB

CAME LAST MAY WHEN A'S VISITED CLEVELAND. A PHILADELPHIA PRACTICAL JOKER FELT CONVULSION. HE ROLL

ED ON THE FLOOR, GASPED FOR AIR,

AND DIED.

THE SPREADING OF ANTI-SEMITISM IS A HITLER TACTIC. PATROLMAN DREW SPREAD ANTISEMITISM, THEREBY AIDING OUR ENEMIES. HE HELPED DISRUPT THE UNITY OF OUR COUNTRY AND, BY HIS ACTS, HAS HINDERED THE WAR EFFORT AS MUCH AS THOSE INDICTED AND CONVICTED CRIMINALS HE CONSORTED WITH. WE URGE HIS IMMEDIATE SUSPENSION FROM THE FORCE AND A NEW TRIAL TO BE CONDUCTED BY SOMEONE OTHER THAN COMMISSIONER LYONS.

FIVE POINT PROGRAM

THE COMMITTEE PROPOSED A FIVE-POINT PROGRAM WHICH CALLED FOR:

1—IMMEDIATE MOBILIZATION OF THE FULL FORCES OF CIO FOR POLITICAL ACTION BOTH IN THE LOCAL AND STATEWIDE ELECTIONS IN THE FALL OF 1944 AND FOR THE CRUCIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1944.

2—IN EACH STATE AND COMMUNITY, EFFORTS TO SECURE UNITED POLITICAL ACTION WITH THE AFL AND RAILROAD BROTHERHOODS, PREFERABLY THROUGH UNITED POLITICAL COMMITTEES OR OTHER MEANS OF COLLABORATION.

3—INCUBATION IN SUCH UNITED LABOR ACTION OF THE BROADEST POSSIBLE CONSUMER, FARMER AND PROGRESSIVE GROUPS AND ORGANIZATIONS.

4—IN THE 1944 ELECTION AND IN PREPARATION FOR 1944, UNIFICATION OF ALL FORCES WHO SUPPORT THE POLICIES OF PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT BEHIND A SINGLE PROGRESSIVE WIN-THE-WAR CANDIDATE FOR EACH OFFICE.

5—WORK TOWARD THE FORMATION OF A NATIONAL UNITED LABOR LEAGUE, ON A PERMANENT BASIS, WHICH WILL INCLUDE ALL CIO, AFL, RAILROAD BROTHERHOOD AND UNAFFILIATED LABOR UNIONS WHICH AGREE WITH THE POLITICAL AND LEGISLATIVE OBJECTIVES OF THE CIO, WITH A VIEW TOWARD "WELDING" IT INTO THE MIGHTY POLITICAL FORCE WHICH ITS NUMBERS, STRENGTH, ORGANIZING ABILITY AND PROGRAM ENTITLE IT TO PLAY IN THE LIFE OF OUR NATION."

NOT SETTLED

FINAL DISPOSITION OF THE DREW CASE IS STILL PENDING, ALTHOUGH HIS SUSPENSION FROM THE FORCE HAS BEEN LIFTED.

INFORMATION CONCERNING DREW'S

PRO-HITLER, ANTI-SEMITIC AND ANTI-LABOR ACTIVITIES HAS BEEN FORWARDED TO U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL FRANCIS BIDDLE AND FBI CHIEF J. EDGAR HOOVER BY MAJOR LA GUARDIA.

THIS INFORMATION WAS BASED ON

Another Ted Williams? Dick Wakefield Almost His Double

DETROIT, Mich.—Dick Wakefield started the season with two strikes on him. Two years ago, the Detroit club gave \$52,000 in cash and a custom-built automobile (as a bonus) to his mother, Mrs. Howard Wakefield, to obtain his services. It was the highest price ever paid for an untried player and it put Wakefield on the spot this year when, after less than

two seasons' experience in professional baseball, he was cast as a Tiger regular. In the spring of 1941, Wakefield was a sophomore at the University of Michigan and before he played a dozen college games he had offers from 11 major

league clubs, meaning that only five clubs in the two big leagues were either not interested in him or felt they had no chance of landing him in the face of the competitive bidding that was going on.

Twenty years of age, standing six feet three inches and weighing 170 at the time, Wakefield had the build of Ted Williams and most of Ted's mannerisms. Besides, he had more

than his successful handling of Wakefield that was mainly instrumental in landing Steve the All-Star game, getting a double and single in four times at bat.

His fielding remains faulty, but he is vastly improved over the fielder he was a year ago. He has made some brilliant catches and missed some easy ones and he has had the misfortune of having his few misplays count heavily against the club.

He is the fastest regular on the Detroit team, but not the best base-runner. His judgment on the bases will improve with experience.

His batting, which has been sensational since the start of the season, will improve further. A left-handed batter, Wakefield is a natural and might be ruinous if Wakefield were highly sensitive, but, being completely lackadaisical, he doesn't let the master disturb him.

This spring found Wakefield back with the Tigers, assured of a position in the regular outfit. He was, as we previously observed, on the spot. It was up to him to prove himself a \$52,000 ball player. That, itself, is a terrific handicap and might be ruinous if Wakefield were highly sensitive, but, being completely lackadaisical, he doesn't let the master disturb him.

This spring found Wakefield back with the Tigers, assured of a position in the regular outfit. He was, as we previously observed, on the spot. It was up to him to prove himself a \$52,000 ball player. That, itself, is a terrific handicap and might be ruinous if Wakefield were highly sensitive, but, being completely lackadaisical, he doesn't let the master disturb him.

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His batting, which has been sensational since the start of the season, will improve further. A left-handed batter, Wakefield is a natural and might be ruinous if Wakefield were highly sensitive, but, being completely lackadaisical, he doesn't let the master disturb him.

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Negro Photo Exhibit



Visitors take in the photographic exhibit on Negro life at the headquarters of Local 1225, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, 80 Willoughby St., Brooklyn. The exhibit is part of the U.S.'s educational campaign against discrimination. Eugene Gordon writes of this exhibit on this page tomorrow.

'Mr. Lucky' A Well Done Comedy

MR. LUCKY, an RKO film directed by H. C. Potter. Screenplay by Milton Holmes and Adrian Scott. At Radio City Music Hall.

THE CAST

CARY GRANT
VALERIE gray
CHARLES BICKFORD
GLADYS COOPER
ALICE COOPER
HENRY STEPHENSON
PAUL STEWART
KAY JOHNSON

By David Platt

War Relief Agencies, blood banks and Australian double - talk are plugged in this interesting romantic comedy with a novel gangster twist. "Mr. Lucky," which is Cary Grant's best movie in a year tells how Lucky Joe (this is not my war Adams), a hit and run gambler got the worst end of an attempt to mulct a war relief agency of a couple of hundred thousand smackers. In between it also takes a poke or two at the "business as usual" birds to whom the war is just another means of raking in the shekels.

As the picture opens Lucky "they can't do this to me I'm a civilian" has just been notified of his 1A classification. Refusing to be bothered by such trifles - Lucky hasn't a political thought in his kabobole, he calmly appropriates the draft rating, etc. of the late Joe Bacchusopolous a 4F with a criminal record. This is the start of a wild ride on the road to trouble at the end of which the heap of coke (blow to you) is transformed into an honest war relief worker and a member of the merchant marine no less.

"Mr. Lucky" is well done and amusing all the way. Cary Grant is perfect for the role. Laraine Day, head of the War Relief agency is the twist and twirl (Australian for girl) double-talk who had a hand in Lucky's development and so did Vladimir Sokoloff, a Greek priest who raised him up on the war. The scene with Sokoloff is the best in the picture. And here's something else. Laraine's money comes from a wealthy millowner ancestor who died fighting with John Brown at Harper's Ferry. Put this down as the first favorable reference to the great Abolitionists in the history of Hollywood.

Fritz faced her with fierce eyes. "Be careful the way you talk. I may forget you're my mother."

'Hans Came Home'

By Leo Egmont

FRITZCHEN, let's write a letter to Hans—came a voice from the window. Fritz did not reply. He sat sprawled out on the floor studying a book. His eyes were devouring graphic illustrations of machine guns, rifles and other implements of war.

"Fritzchen, but you promised me yesterday . . ." meekly insisted Frau Jetting.

Fritz lifted his eyes with marked annoyance.

"Can't you let me be? Don't you see I'm reading something important?" Frau Jetting sighed, resignedly.

She wanted him to write the letter to Hans so very much.

He had been in France a month ago and wrote her that he "lived there like a king." Suddenly they shipped him to the Eastern Front and for a brief postcard she hadn't heard from him since.

She looked at Fritz with his lean

childish face and felt glad that he was only 13. She noticed a strange glint in his eyes as he gazed at the illustrated pages. She knew that children love to play soldiers in a harmless and amusing way which is so characteristic of them.

Her Fritzchen was not like the children of times ago. He regarded arms and ammunition with the passion of a professional soldier. He

would walk into the house with a stiff, ceremonious "Hello" and ask to be served as if he were in a beer-hall. She knew that filial affection was regarded as a symptom of weakness by his teachers. To be tender to one's parents did not benefit a member of Hitler Jugend.

Fritz put his book aside and embraced his knees.

"Do you know what is my chief ambition in life?" he asked without looking at his mother as if he posed the question to himself. Frau Jetting smiled indulgently. "What, Fritzchen?"

"To be Hitler's adjutant," replied the youngster dreamily. "Imagine, to be always at the side of Der Führer, tend him, guard him and fight for him. What more can a German ask for?"

"If only Hans were made his adjutant he wouldn't be now in Russia, exposed to all these dangers," said Frau Jetting.

Fritz faced her with fierce eyes. "Be careful the way you talk. I may forget you're my mother."

The woman's face darkened.

"When do you ever remember?"

"There you go again! What do you want me to do? Lie on your lap like some silly girl or go with you to the Church on Sunday?"

He got up and thrust his hands into his pockets.

"If I were only 17 I'd show you what a warrior I am. I'd be now in Russia fighting those cowardly Bolsheviks. How I envy Hans!"

"Indeed, now Hans envies you," Frau Jetting said quietly.

Fritz stopped in front of her.

"I won't let you talk like this about a hero, an Aryan conqueror. Do you hear me? You belong to the kitchen and don't understand affairs of men so shut up."

He did not finish. The last word was drowned by a well-aimed slap that resounded throughout the room. Fritz caught at his cheek where five fingers were visibly imprinted. The painful realization of the grave insult filled him with hatred. He grabbed a glass from the table and dashed it against the bare floor.

"You'll be sorry for this!" he yelled and ran out of the room. Frau Jetting could see from her window how he tripped in the yard, got up and disappeared in the darkness.

• • •

THE field practice of the Hermann Goering Military School for Hitler Jugend was scheduled for five o'clock.

The future Nazi warriors chattered excitedly among themselves. At last they were going to see a real cannon and smell its powder!

Furthermore they were going to load the cannon and fire it. The boys' excitement grew as the minutes passed by. Laughs and yells were heard from all sides. A few boys mounted the cannon and amused themselves by pretending it was a horse. They patted the cold steel with reverence and affection.

Only Fritz, who usually was responsive to such exhibitions, remained silent and unaffected. He was still flustered at the thought of the incident at home.

• • •

HE TURNED around and directed his steps toward a huge, sprawling oak tree under which reclined a small group of men that included an officer, two soldiers and a civilian. The latter was closely observing the behavior of the Hitler Ju-

gen and kept on taking notes on a small leatherbound pad.

Fritz walked over and raised his hand in a stiff "Hello."

The officer looked at him severely without answering his salute.

"What is it you want?"

"Herr Hauptmann . . ." Fritz began.

"I have something important to tell you . . ."

"Is it so important that you must disturb us, the other there?"

"Herr Hauptmann . . ." Fritz turned about face and retreated.

Rejoining the group he noticed that the boys were eying the civilian with curiosity.

"I bet he is a Gestapo," ventured one who was popularly disliked because of his notoriously poor physique.

"What would a Gestapo be doing here?" asked Fritz.

"I heard that the boys who fall the test will be punished and their names given to the Gestapo," answered the former.

"That's a good idea. Weekends don't belong here," retorted Fritz maliciously.

"I know who he is — interjected the omniscient Peter. "He is a friend of my father. That man is a professor of . . . I think, call it psychology. He is writing a book about Hitler Jugend. He is going to write about us," Peter added with a dose of satisfaction.

The professor of psychology accompanied by the officer and the two soldiers got up and moved toward the cannon. The boys hurried. The captain, a man of nearly 50 with a haughty face typical of a Prussian Junker, scanned the future defender of the Third Reich. He spoke of the beauty of the war and the bliss of physical strength "which is so adherent to the pure Aryans race."

The captain selected a few, among them Fritz and Peter, and bade them creep into the fox-hole and spray by the machine gun. One of the soldiers brought a belt of cartridges. The boys followed each movement with gaping mouths.

The machine gun began rattling:

The psychologist's observant eye wandered from one face to another. No one stirred. Some were tense while others were giggling. Then the cannon was fired. Again and again. The Hitler Jugend members seemed to be planted in the ground. Suddenly a boy cried out: "Look over there!"

Fritz did not finish the letter. A spasm of weeping shook his whole body. Through the bitter tears it seemed to him he heard the leaves whisper:

"Behold! Hans came home, Hans came home."

There were footsteps behind him. Fritz hid the letter in his pocket and got up. The boys crowded around the corpse and began whispering. The captain, the two soldiers and the psychologist came up and dispersed them.

The captain dispatched one of the two soldiers to the village. He walked over to Fritz and asked: "What was the something important you were going to tell me?"

Fritz looked him straight in the face.

"Now that I think of it, Herr Hauptmann," he said, "it doesn't really seem important. I wanted to ask you if . . . if you would let me practice with the new rifle our class got."

Fritz did not finish his gasps. A fragment of a shell hit the hiding rabbit and tore his head off. His body lay on the grass, his coxing blood red.

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Labor Calls on FDR

WHEN the nation's trade union leaders on the United Labor Victory Committee met with President Roosevelt Thursday, their act meant much to the entire country.

The meeting dramatized the urgency for carrying through the roll-back in prices with all seriousness and speed. It squarely presented the issues on prices and profits which imperil stability on the home front, and which have to be met promptly.

All that labor is asking is that the stabilization program adopted long ago by Congress and pledged by the President be carried out without reservations.

This is the third time at least that these members of the United Labor Victory Committee have gone to the White House for the furtherance of this objective. They have demonstrated a patriotic patience in view of the slowness with which their recommendations have been attended to.

That patience is to be commended. It gives labor a double right to speak up strongly now for a fulfillment of the program which will keep our war economy on an even keel.

When the "Little Steel" formula was announced as part of the wider stabilization plans, labor accepted the proposal in all good faith. But only a portion of that proposal has ever actually been carried out, that which restricts wages to a 15 per cent increase over the rates of pay prevailing in January, 1941. The other vital part, that which would control prices and keep them down to comparable levels, has been a dead letter.

What does "stabilization" amount to under such circumstances? It becomes utterly meaningless unless the pledge of controlling prices is carried out and unless a halt is put to the huge profits which are now being coined.

THE President distinctly recognized this state of affairs when he issued his price roll-back order of April 8. It was then and there ordered that the previous Congressional decision that prices be rolled back to those prevailing on Sept. 15, 1942 be immediately and effectively executed.

When, in early July, Congress annexed a prohibition of subsidies onto the Commodity Credit Corporation bill and thereby menaced price roll-backs, the President did not hesitate to veto the entire measure. So vital is price control to the winning of the war that the chief executive went to that extent to safeguard its achievement.

At that time Labor certainly had the right to think that the decks were now clear and that the President's program would be finally put through. Such, however, was not the case. Prentiss Brown of the OPA continued to stall, keeping in a key position one Lou Maxon, a known enemy of the President's policies.

By July 15, the date previously given by Labor as the deadline for the institution of the roll-back, this man Maxon had resigned. For that reason, Labor again waited. But Brown once more failed to go forward with the work assigned to him; he continued the policies of Maxon. What, then, was Labor to do but to say as it did Thursday that it insisted upon the inauguration of the roll-back?

Keenly aware of the justice of Labor's contentions in regard to prices, the profiteers have sought to offset this demand. Of late, they have let loose a barrage to the effect that the workers have excess money in their pockets. That, their apologists say, is the cause of our troubles. This clamor paints an utterly false picture. It hides the huge profits which are being garnered out of the dilatory administration of price control, and which threaten the nation with inflation.

The United Labor Victory Committee—representing all labor, AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods—now makes it clear that an end must be put to the bad administration which is bringing on these evils. It emphasizes that the policy laid down by the President, which would curb inflation through curbing prices and profits, must be carried through.

SUCH a stand is in the interest of the whole American people. The profiteering cabals are trying to divide labor from the farmer and the so-called white collar worker by talking about the interests of the "salaried employee" as being opposed to those of the industrial wage earner. But to the farmer and the professional worker the burden of inflation is as heavy and cruel as to any group in our society.

Some of the newspapers have tried to interpret labor's demands for the roll-back in prices as a policy identical with that of the Lewis provocations and ultimatums or the New Leader-Dubinsky "conditional" attitude to Labor's no-strike pledge. Undoubtedly Tobin's statement regarding the AFL's possible withdrawal of the no-strike pledge gave them encouragement to make such interpretations.

But they were answered promptly by Philip Murray when he declared that "I am not in the habit of giving ultimatums to the President."

This is not a matter of ultimatums. It is not, as the New Leader tries to assert, a matter of using the strike as a last resort. Patriotic Labor will not strike at all, no matter what the provocation. The issue in this case is a simple and direct one: how to get production and advance national unity.

More than ever Labor and all other patriotic organizations must urge the President to see to it that all measures are executed for the stabilization of our war economy.

Not This Time!

IN CONNECTION with the Italian-American can meeting at Cooper Union next Sunday, we are being presented with a performance which would be comical if it were not so tragic.

A great patriotic act is being planned. A mass rally of Italian-Americans and Sicilians is to take place in support of the Allied invasion and the liberation of their motherland. It is the first meeting of the kind to take place in the country.

Suddenly, there is launched a terrific attack against it. By the Axis radio, perhaps Carlo Scorzè speaking from Rome? No. By the World-Telegram, Luigi Antonini and a few other incurable red-baiters.

Instead of attacking Mussolini, fighting the fascist agents active among the Italian people here, and helping to dispel the confusion in the Italian community, they use the outworn anti-Communist lies, the same ones spread by the fascists, in a desperate attempt to break up the unity meeting.

Would they disown the anti-fascist front recently formed in Italy of which the Communist Party is a member together with the liberals, Socialists and Catholics? Would they urge that all supplies be immediately stopped to the armies now liberating Sicily because—horror!—there may be a few Communists in the army?

These gentlemen do not learn and do not want to learn. They would sell their own souls to the very devil rather than see a great unity movement of liberation either here or in Italy which would include Communist representatives of the masses.

To follow such gentlemen is to be doomed. They go one way, the mass of Italian-Americans go another. They will prove it at the Cooper Union mass meeting.

Sicily's Traditions Can Now Come Into Their Own

By Antonio Locascio

The Allied occupation of Sicily will free the Sicilian people from the yoke of fascism. It opens new possibilities for the freedom and social progress of the embattled Mediterranean island and its people.

The crucial problems of the Sicilians can be solved only by understanding their background and giving free play to their desire for freedom and a democratic way of life.

The unification of Italy, which evolved during the 1860's, left the Sicilian region restless and dissatisfied. Everyone in America is by now familiar with Garibaldi's heroic exploits in Sicily during this period.

Few people are aware, however, that in 1862 Garibaldi returned to Sicily to mobilize the people in a struggle against Rome. Garibaldi this time was working no longer in union with King Victor Emmanuel II and his prime minister, Cavour, but against them. His troops encountered the Royal army at Aspromonte, a city on the mainland, in the region of Calabria. Garibaldi was wounded in that engagement and the Sicilian peasants who followed him were massacred.

UPRISING SUPPRESSED

After the suppression of this uprising, Sicily continued to be in constant turmoil. The profound dissatisfaction with the national movement of liberation which had fallen under the reactionary control of the King and Cavour and which had crushed every truly democratic movement by organized terror, gave rise in Sicily as well as in the rest of Italy to the Socialist movement.

During the period between 1890, after the "national liberation" had been completed, the conditions of the Sicilian peasant became worse than they had been under the feudal absolute government of the Bourbons.

The bitterness and resentment of the peasants at this state of affairs culminated in 1894 in the so-called "Sicilian Fascies," a revolt in which the peasants invaded and seized land belonging to the lords. The masses in revolt, practically unarmed, were confronted by cannons.

It is true that Sicily was not extremely malleable in accepting fascism ideology because it was always distrustful of every political novelty originating in Northern Italy. In this sense, because of the hostility caused by years of exploitation and suffering, it was one of the last regions to accept fascism.

As far as the development of progressive mass sentiments is concerned, however, there is no doubt that Sicily has lagged far behind the industrial regions of Northern Italy.

Therefore, if the Sicilian people show favorable reactions to the Allied invasion and the Allied armies, we can expect the anti-fascist, pro-Ally sentiment of the Northern Italians to be incomparably stronger.

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It is true that Sicily was not extremely malleable in accepting fascism ideology because it was always distrustful of every political novelty originating in Northern Italy. In this sense, because of the hostility caused by years of exploitation and suffering, it was one of the last regions to accept fascism.

As far as the development of progressive mass sentiments is concerned, however, there is no doubt that Sicily has lagged far behind the industrial regions of Northern Italy.

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